

England in Egypt.

The interference of England in Egyptian affairs began in an effort to enforce the just claims of British bondholders. When Ismail Pasha was Khedive, the Egyptian government borrowed very largely from English and French capitalists to carry out the profligate schemes of the ruler. The day of reckoning came when Egypt became bankrupt. There was no provision for meeting either interest or principal due the European lenders, and France and England, acting jointly, deposed Ismail, made Tewfik Pasha Khedive, and set up a ministry containing representatives of both nations. France finally withdrew, and England started to run Egypt for her own benefit.

Great Britain went actively to work, after being relieved from interference in her plans by France, to exact her pound of flesh. English subjects were put in places of power, the taxes were farmed out, and the process of extorting as much from the miserable dwellers in the land of the Pharaohs as could be obtained was proceeded with. The country was well-nigh ruined before the long-suffering people revolted at the onerous burdens laid upon them by the rapacity of England. The native army had been left unpaid for months, that English bondholders might be satisfied to the last penny. The farming community, the fellahs, were ground down by exactions more severe than those of their own rulers. Patience was worn out, and the revolt at Alexandria occurred. The ministry imposed on the Khedive's government by England was thrown down, Tewfik was practically held a prisoner by his own subjects, and Arabi Pasha became prime minister. This energetic and patriotic Egyptian formed a native cabinet, and gathered his forces about him to resist the galling yoke of England.

An English fleet was sent to Alexandria to support the claims of that country. Negotiations failed; the bombardment and capture of the city followed, and the rapid and successful campaign of Wolsey, ending with his victory at Tel-el-Kebir. Arabi was sent to Ceylon as an exile, and Lord Dufferin was commissioned by Great Britain to go to Egypt to "reorganize" the government again in the interests of British bondholders.

But previous to this, and during the time of Arabi's brave attempt to lift the yoke of England from the neck of his country, El Mahdi, the false Mohammedan prophet, appeared in the Soudan, and gathered thousands of adherents from the wild Arab tribes of the desert. With his army he started to the relief of Arabi, but before he could reach the seat of war the revolt had been crushed by Wolsey. El Mahdi remained in the Soudan, waging futile war against Egypt, and increasing his army's strength and his own domination over the wandering Arab hordes. He held the entire country which is called "the Soudan," and when Hicks Pasha, commanding a Turkish army, was sent against him, the prophet defeated him before he reached Khartoum, his objective point, and Hicks himself was slain. Egypt, it will be remembered, is part of the Turkish Empire. The title of its ruler is an acknowledgment of this fact, as "Khedive" means "vice-roy," and the ruler of Egypt rules the country as the viceroy of the Sultan.

The defeat of Hicks proved that Turkey was not able to cope with the fanatical forces of the Mahdi, and it was plain that the latter would soon carry the rebellion, or "holy war," northward, and conquer Egypt, if his career was not checked. The pocket nerves of the British bondholders were touched. The pressure on the British government was enormous, and Gordon was sent to Khartoum, to pacify the rebels and re-establish the authority of the Khedive and the Turkish Empire in the Soudan. He started in January, 1884, with \$500,000 in money, and a mere body-guard of followers.

The reasons that actuated England in sending him on this mission may be briefly stated as follows:

Gordon was selected for this difficult and perilous task partly through a sentiment and partly because it was hoped by Gladstone that his mission as a diplomatist might obviate the necessity of using the British army against the prophet. Gordon has led an adventurous career and was as eccentric as he was brave and resourceful. He had as the commander of the emperor's forces in China put down a serious rebellion there, and later on as governor of the Soudan he had, almost single-handed, by arraying the desert class of the inhabitants of the desert on his side, broken up the slave trade at Khartoum, and reduced the whole province to peace. His remarkable success on his previous mission to the Soudan warranted the hope indulged by the English people that on this occasion he would be equally fortunate.

His mission was a failure. The fanaticism of the Soudanese had been aroused to the highest pitch by the cunning Mahdi, and Gordon was finally cooped up in Khartoum. Fears for his safety led to the expedition under Wolsey for his relief, which was too late. Khartoum fell, and the fate of Gordon is known.—Toledo Blade.

During the past seven days there have been 270 failures, showing a favorable contrast with 354 in the week preceding. The business depression resultant from the extreme cold weather may have induced some cautious tradesmen to postpone their assignments until next week.

Basket Lunch at Opera House, Saturday Evening, Feb. 21st.

The New Senate.

The election of United States senators is now completed, except in Oregon, where the balloting is still proceeding, in Illinois, whose Legislature seems to be in a hopeless deadlock, and in New Hampshire, which will not choose a senator until the regular biennial session of its Legislature in June next. The number of senators whose terms expire on March 4, 1885, is twenty-five. The death of Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, compelled a special election to fill his unexpired term, to which Jonathan Chase, one of the present representatives from that state, was chosen.

Of the twenty-two senators already chosen for the term ending 1891, twelve are Democrats and ten are Republicans. Of the senators whose terms expire on March 4, and whose successors have been chosen, thirteen are Democrats and nine are Republicans. Of these thirteen Democrats, seven, viz., Pugh, of Alabama; Call, of Florida; Brown, of Georgia; Voorhees, of Indiana; Vest, of Missouri; Vance, of North Carolina, and Hampton, of South Carolina, have been re-elected. Walker, of Arkansas, has been displaced by James K. Jones, a member of the present House. Farley, of California, gives way to Leland Stanford, the Central Pacific president; Williams, of Kentucky, surrenders his seat to Representative Blackburn; Jones, of Louisiana, makes way for ex-Senator East; Groome, of Maryland, for Judge E. K. Wilson, and Pendleton, of Ohio, will be succeeded by Henry B. Payne; Slater, of Oregon, will also give place to a Republican yet to be chosen.

Of the nine Republican senators elected, six, viz., Platt, of Connecticut; Allison, of Iowa; Ingalls, of Kansas; Jones, of Nevada; Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and Morrill, of Vermont, succeed themselves. Hill, of Colorado, is displaced by Teller; Lapham, of New York, by William M. Everts, and Cameron, of Wisconsin, by John C. Spooner. Senator Logan's fate in Illinois remains in doubt, and Blair, of New Hampshire, will at least be succeeded by a Republican. The political complexion of the new Senate, without counting Senator Logan's successor for either party, will be forty-one Republicans and thirty-four Democrats. The Republican majority will be therefore, either eight or six, as Senator Logan's successor proves to be a Republican or a Democrat.

The ten senators who will retire on March 4 next are not, with the exception of Pendleton, of Ohio, men of national reputation, and will not be seriously missed in Washington. Two or three of those re-elected are by no means of very heavy calibre, but as a rule the weak and inefficient senators are left at home, while those of approved ability and usefulness have been re-elected. The new senators average much higher than the members they displace. At the head of the list stands William M. Everts, whose natural capacity and great reputation will place him at the outset in the front rank of senators. Secretary Teller, who succeeds Hill, of Colorado, represented his state in the Senate from its admission into the Union until he became a member of President Arthur's Cabinet. He is a man of decided ability, and he will give his state much greater influence in the Senate than it could possibly obtain through Senator Hill. Pendleton's retirement is some loss, but he has not been a very active senator, and Henry B. Payne, who succeeds him, will, probably, prove a senator of greater force and influence in legislation.

The new senator from California, Leland Stanford, is a great deal more than a mere plutocrat and railroad magnate. He was prominent in the politics of California and was Governor of the state before the Central Pacific Railroad existed. He will be a senator of note; whether or not of influence remains to be seen. Farley, whom he succeeds, is a senator who can well be spared. John C. Spooner, of Wisconsin, who displaces the negative Angus Cameron, has won a state reputation which warrants the expectation that he will make a mark in the Senate. Judge Wilson, of Maryland, ex-Senator East, of Louisiana, and Representative Jones, of Arkansas, are, respectively, more promising senatorial timber than Groome, Jones and Walker, whom they displace.

On the whole, the Senate, by retaining its best men and, where it has made a change, getting almost without exception, stronger men than it had before, will average considerably higher in ability after next March than during the preceding two years. Illinois should retain General Logan. He deserves to retain his place in the Senate. He is the choice of the Republican party of his state, which, but for the minority representation humbug, would control this Legislature without question. His retirement from the Senate, in which he serves his state and country with honor, usefulness and ability, would be a positive loss to that body and we trust it may yet be averted.

The Baltimore and Ohio does not say, as do some other lines, "Your ticket, sir, is only good on such and such a train without paying extra," that is, go down into pocket again, or take a slow train. On the B. & O. the famous limited trains are at the service of its patrons, one and all, and the advantage of making from one to six hours quicker time to Washington than by the limited of any other line, is secured; and don't cost a penny over and above the regular round-trip rate, at which the inauguration tickets are sold.

Flaying the Farmers.

The extremely low prices now ruling in grain are calling the attention of the western people to the exorbitant charges of the railroads for its transportation to market. The Kansas farmer gets for his wheat, marketed in Chicago, the price in that city, less the cost of transportation and the commission paid for handling it. And where the price in Chicago is extremely low, as it now is, the sum remaining for the farmer is so small as to leave him nothing for his labor. Let us give the figures in an instance or two:

A farmer at Abilene, Kansas, gets but 46 cents a bushel for the best wheat, and the freight rate per bushel to Chicago is 25 cents. That is, it costs over one-third of the gross receipts for his crop to get it to market. Wheat at Wichita, Kansas, is worth from 30 to 48 cents per bushel, and it costs 27 cents to get each bushel to Chicago.

And with corn the case is still worse. From any point west of the Missouri river—unless there is a competing line—it costs more to get the corn to market than the farmer receives for it. Or, to state the matter in another form, the railroads get more for hauling the corn, 500 or 600 miles than does the farmer for his weary summer's work in raising the crop, cutting it up, husking it, and hauling it to the railroad. No wonder the Kansas farmers are burning their corn for fuel. The exorbitant exactions of the railroads make it valueless as a marketable product.

Nor do the railways themselves pretend that the rates they charge are just. Be it understood that these figures are for points at which there is no competition—no other way for the farmer to reach a market than by the one road. He may pay the rate demanded, or he may erub his corn for the rats to feast upon through the winter, and support his family as best he may. That is no affair of the railroad. The monopolists who own and operate them know that he has no remedy. But where there is another line of road, the case is different. For example: The rate on corn per bushel from Council Bluffs, on the western boundary of Iowa, to Chicago, is less than eight cents per bushel, while from Des Moines, which is but little more than half that distance, the rate is eleven cents. The reason is, that there is competition from Council Bluffs to Chicago, and none from Des Moines to that city. The farmers of the West are devoured by these soulless corporations. Ruin stares them in the face. They have no means of reaching a market for their products but by the railroads, and these exorbitant demands from a third to a half of the Chicago price for the grain for transporting it.

There is but one remedy—the power of the law. The constitution of the United States gives to congress the power to regulate inter-state commerce, and its aid can not be invoked too soon. That means a fierce contest at Washington. Any measure for the relief of the farming community from these exactions will be fought to the bitter end. The whole power of Wall street will be brought to bear to clog the wheels of legislation. The stock gamblers want the roads to make money, as it adds them in their schemes. The men who own railway shares and bonds wish them to make large dividends. The farmers toil early and late to add to the wealth of the country, and Wall street waits to wrest the lion's share of the fruits of his toil from him.

The senatorial contest in Illinois exhibits the rare spectacle of a contest between parties, each one presenting its strongest candidate, and each of them having before him the possibility of an election. Usually the whole fight is between the different candidates of the majority party, but in the Illinois Legislature at the present time there is no majority for either party. General Logan is the unanimous choice of the Republicans, as he deserves to be, and William R. Morrison has the united support of the Democrats. Both the candidates have a national reputation, and each is identified with the most advanced views of his party. Morrison is a thoroughgoing and irreconcilable free-trader, while Logan is an uncompromising in his advocacy of a protective tariff. If a Democrat is to be elected, he would rather have a frank exponent to his party's doctrine, like Morrison, chosen, than a double-faced man who blows hot and cold on the tariff, but votes on all test questions with his party. Illinois, with its undoubted Republican majority, ought to return General Logan to his place in the Senate. He has filled it with acceptance, ability and honor; he deserves to retain it and only the jugglery of minority representation has placed his chances of re-election in jeopardy.

The feeling of hopefulness that prevails in business circles is gaining ground day by day. An increased activity is said to exist, more especially in the iron trade, which leads the markets, in the lower grades of cotton and woolen goods, and in coal and hides. The stocks in the hands of retail dealers have been so reduced, owing to the limited purchases which they have made under the recent depressed condition of business, that they are generally in the market, while the extremely low prices of staple commodities have induced speculators and many merchants to make large purchases in the expectation of a rise. The usually discouraging reports of Bradstreet's are marked by a more hopeful spirit, and it states that discharges from distributing centers throughout the country report bright prospects in all the ranks of trade, especially in the Northwest.

CLOSING OUT AT COST TO QUIT BUSINESS!

\$15,000 Stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Notions and Gents' Furnishing Goods to be sold by

MARCH 15th, 1885.

This is no scheme to get your money, as I will give good reliable parties from sixty to ninety days time by giving me their note. This enables you (in case you have not got the money) to buy your spring goods at cash prices. Come one, come all. This is your golden opportunity—improve it by all means, and save from 25 to 40 per cent.

Remember This Is Your Last Chance

To buy goods at the St. Joe Co-Operative Store. This is no humbug, as I mean business. I have positively decided to close out my entire stock at net cost and leave the town of Maitland.



I have a complete assortment of Ladies' BRACELETS, NECKLACES, RINGS, PINS, Etc. I wish to call special attention to my stock of well selected Clothing, which I will guarantee to save you from 25 to 50 per cent. on your investment.

REMEMBER THIS GREAT CLEARING SALE

Commences next Saturday, February 7th, and will continue until my entire stock is closed out. Don't fail to call and inspect my goods before buying.

YOURS RESPECTFULLY,

GEORGE F. SCHAEFFER,
Proprietor of St. Joe Co-Operative Store,
Maitland, Mo.

PUBLIC SALE!

I will sell at Public Sale on my farm, 6 miles Northeast of Oregon and 2 miles Southwest of New Point, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21,

1885, the following described Property to-wit: 3 head of Mules, 1 Horse, 40 head of Stock, 2 Cows and 1 Heifer, 1 Wagon, 600 bushels of corn in crib, 40 bushels of Oats, Potatoes, Harrows and agricultural implements, 1500 feet of Cottonwood, fueling Lumber, 7 bushels of runners, all of my household and kitchen furniture. TERMS:—All sums of \$5 and under cash; all sums over \$5 a credit of ten months will be given, purchaser giving note bearing ten per cent. interest from date, with approved security. I also desire to sell my farm of 40 acres.

GOTTFRIED FARMER

NOTICE

The following fees are charged for Recording, Deeds and Mortgages (Regular form)

Trust Deed \$1.15
Quit Claim Deed85
Certificate and seal25
Indexing10
All other Instruments, 8 cts per 100 words and figures.

On and after the first day of January 1885, no Instrument will be filed for Record unless accompanied by the fee. The above will be strictly adhered to by me, and in no case will I vary therefrom.

ROBERT LYONS,
Recorder of Deeds for Holt Co., Mo.

Wanted

To Loan \$20,000 on Improved Farms in Holt and Atchison Counties at a Low Rate of Interest. Will give borrower privilege of paying any amount or all of Loan at any time. Call at once on

J. FOSTER MARSHALL,
Mound City, Mo.
The markets closed as follows at Chicago:

Bargains! Bargains!

I desire to close out my entire stock of

FALL and WINTER GOODS,

and call special attention to my stock of

Clothing,

Ladies' Cloaks,

Shawls & Nubias

If you want Goods at LOW PRICES, come and see me.

J. M. FORD,
Forest City, Mo.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas by deed of trust, dated November 23, 1882, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Holt County, Missouri, in Book 48, at Page 341, John W. Patterson and Sarah A. Patterson his wife conveyed to the undersigned, the following real-estate to-wit:

Lot two (2), block nine (9), all lying and being in the town of Craig, Holt County, Missouri. Which said conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of a certain promissory note therein described; and whereas default has been made in the payment of said note; now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note and in compliance with the provisions of said deed of trust, notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned trustee, will sell at public auction for cash at the Court House door in Holt County, Missouri, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1885, all the right, title and interest, of said John W. Patterson and Sarah A. Patterson, of in and to the above described real-estate for the purpose of satisfying said note and the costs and expenses of the trust.

LUKE R. KNOWLES, Trustee.

A. A. MCININCH,

St. Joe, Mo., is selling Best Painted Steel Barb Wire at 4 cts No charge for drayage.

FOR SALE OR TRADE!

A GOOD BUSINESS HOUSE.—Two stories high, with water room 22x48; on lot 25x140 feet; on the best business street in town of Maitland, Holt County, Missouri. Good location for business.

A GOOD DWELLING HOUSE.—Four rooms; 2 porches, well finished; a fine cave arched with stone and cement; a splendid well of water; situated on one acre of ground well set with fruit as follows: 20 apple trees of ten varieties; 20 cherry trees of five varieties; 10 pear trees of five varieties; 10 plum trees of five varieties; 8 crab trees of four varieties; 2 apricot trees; 1 quince tree; 3 Russian Mulberry trees; 4 peach trees of five varieties; also a fine lot of strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries and currants, in the town of Maitland, Holt County, Missouri, and within two blocks of new school house.

A GOOD DWELLING HOUSE.—In Burlington Junction, Missouri, with 6 rooms; two stories high, well finished; on three acres, level lot 20x120; a nice blue grass yard; a good well and pump; same small fruit; a wood house, etc. Also a good business lot on south side of Main Street, Burlington Junction, Missouri.

Will trade all or any of the above mentioned property for horses and cattle or part stock and part money, the more money the better. Any of above houses will rent and pay from 15 to 20 per cent. on the investment. But I am determined to go west. For further particulars, address,

J. R. STONE,
Maitland, Mo.

For Sale.

A good store house; best location in town. Also good city residence. The above places of property will be sold at a reasonable price. Reasons for selling: I am going away about the 1st of April. Enquire of

J. B. HOLTZELL,
Oregon, Mo.

For Sale.

57 acres in Lewis township, five miles southeast of Oregon; 30 acres in cultivation—good house, well, grange, etc. Also 80 acres south of Oregon miles. Under cultivation and fence; good buildings, water, etc. Terms easy. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE.

I desire to sell my fruit farm of ten acres. Within one half mile of Oregon. Good frame residence and all necessary out buildings. Plenty of good water. Terms easy.

For particulars apply at this office.

STRAY NOTICE.

Taken up by P. A. Morris and posted before E. B. McElroy, a Justice of the Peace in Holt County, Missouri, on the 17th day of January, 1885, one steer, one cow, one heifer and one yearling; all branded with the letter "A"; one steer, one cow, one heifer and one yearling, all branded with the letter "B"; one steer, one cow, one heifer and one yearling, all branded with the letter "C"; one steer, one cow, one heifer and one yearling, all branded with the letter "D"; one steer, one cow, one heifer and one yearling, all branded with the letter "E"; one steer, one cow, one heifer and one yearling, all branded with the letter "F"; one steer, one cow, one heifer and one yearling, all branded with the letter "G"; one steer, one cow, one heifer and one yearling, all branded with the letter "H"; one steer, one cow, one heifer and one yearling, all branded with the letter "I"; one steer, one cow, one heifer and one yearling, all branded with the letter "J"; one steer, one cow, one heifer and one yearling, all branded with the letter "K"; one steer, one cow, one heifer and one yearling, all branded with the letter "L"; one steer, one cow, one heifer and one yearling, all branded with the letter "M"; one steer, one cow, one heifer and one yearling, all branded with the letter "N"; one steer, one cow, one heifer and one yearling, all branded with the letter "O"; one steer, one cow, one heifer and one yearling, all branded with the letter "P"; one steer, one cow, one heifer and one yearling, all branded with the letter "Q"; one steer, one cow, one heifer and one yearling, all branded with the letter "R"; one steer, one cow, one heifer and one yearling, all branded with the letter "S"; one steer, one cow, one heifer and one yearling, all branded with the letter "T"; one steer, one cow, one heifer and one yearling, all branded with the letter "U"; one steer, one cow, one heifer and one yearling, all branded with the letter "V"; one steer, one cow, one heifer and one yearling, all branded with the letter "W"; one steer, one cow, one heifer and one yearling, all branded with the letter "X"; one steer, one cow, one heifer and one yearling, all branded with the letter "Y"; 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one steer, one cow, one heifer and one yearling, all branded with the letter "Z"; one steer, one cow, one heifer and one yearling, all branded with the letter "A"; one steer, one cow, one heifer and one yearling, all branded with the letter "B"; one steer, one cow, one heifer and one yearling, all branded with the letter "C"; one steer, one cow, one heifer and one yearling, all branded with the letter "D"; one steer, one cow, one heifer and one yearling, all branded with the letter "E"; one steer, one cow, one heifer and one yearling, all branded with the letter "F"; one steer, one cow, one heifer and one yearling, all branded with the letter "G"; one steer, one cow, one heifer and one yearling, all branded with the letter "H"; one steer, one cow, one heifer and one yearling, all branded with the letter "I"; one steer, one cow, one heifer and one yearling, all branded with the letter "J"; one steer, one cow, one heifer and one yearling, all branded with the letter "K"; one steer, one cow, one heifer and one yearling, all branded with the letter "L"; 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